FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884.

Ambiements To-day,
American Institute, Establiton,
Bijon Opera House—Astania, S.P. M.
Casimo—The Regar Student, S.P. M.
Daly's Theatre—The Wooden Spoon, S.P. M.
Réen Mance—Thanna, 11.4. M. to 11.P. M.
Grand Opera House—Arrow the Coethiest, S.P. M.
Moster & Biats—Courert, 1750 P. M.
Mantson 'quare Thouse—De Private Secretary, S.M.
Madison 'quare Garden—Dig thew,
Bible's Garden—The Secretary, S.M.
Proptle's Theatre—Volta, S.P. M. People's Theater-Wolle, & P. M.
Star Theater-Rigolette, & P. M.
That's Theater-RevValls, wices Waint and Lacht, & P. 3

The in Theorem is to wish, who is with under a r. M. Theorem Comingue Investigation. 2 and 2 P. M. Tony Pastor's Theorem—Vacation, 2 and 2 P. M. Tony Pastor's Theorem—Inc. Artist's brogsists, 2 P. M. Wattneh in Theorem—Nits' Prict. 5 P. M. With Avenue Theorem—Called Back, 2dd P. M. 18th Avenue Theorem—Called Back, 2dd P. M. 18th No. 3 hearter—Supped by the Light of the Room, 2 F. M.

Butler Stands the Test!

Let all Americans who keep their heads level in this complicated and exciting campaign bear witness to the fact that nothing has been said, no scandal has been revealed, no unwholesome discoveries have been proclaimed, against the personal good name of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, the candidate

of the People's party.

The faults of BLAINE have been all dragged into the light and magnified and exaggerated; the sins of GROVER CLEVELAND, foul and debasing as they are, have likewise been brought into view, so that intelligent and conscientious people may detest them and turn away from him; but not a breath has been blown abroad, not a word has been uttered, not a fact has been proved against the intelligence, the honesty, the morality, or the patriotism of Gen. BUTLER.

The Republicans may vote for their candidate with hesitating minds; unreasoning Democrats may force themselves to the polls and cast ballots for CLEVELAND with doubt and sadness; but those who with us mean to vote for BUTLER can do so with cheerful hearts and confident certainty. He stands

Protection or Free Trade?

According to the census of 1880 there were in Ohio 5,575 miners and 13,419 iron and steel workers. Of the latter 65 per cent, were native-born Americans, 1,936 came from England, Scotland, and Wales, 1,436 from Ireland, 1,275 from Germany, and a very small traetion of the remainder from Hungary and Behemia. The mining district begins at Youngstown and skirts the Ohio River from Steubenville (forty-three miles west of Pittsburgh) down to Portsmouth, where the Ohio and Eric Canal joins the river. The distriet is pierced about midway between Steubenville and Portsmouth by the Hecking Valley, rich in ore and industry. Mr. BLAIME made, prior to the recent State election, a complete tour of this whole district, and Gov. HENDRICKS, on behalf of the Democrats, spoke at the most important points. The sole and accepted issue of the canvass among the miners and iron workers was Protection Here is the result in the countles where the Interests are mining and manufacturing, compared with the October election in 1880 when the Republicans carried the State by 19,005 plurality. Mr. NEWMAN, the defeated Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, resides in this district, and led his colleagues somewhat on that account; but his vote with that of his competitor, Gen. Robinson, is given because it was completely canvassed: Sciote county; chief town, Portsmouth, Iron workers number 1,001. Democratic majority in 1880, 58. Republican majority in 1884, 722. Gallia county; chief town, Gallipelis. Iron workers,

2,002. Republican majority in 1880, 1,007; in 1884, 1,360 Meigs county: chief town, Pomeroy City, Iron workers, 225. Republican imajority in 1880, 1,226, in 1884, 1,481.

Perry county; chief town, Somerset. Iron workers. Democratic majority in 1889, 619; in 1884, 123.
 Lawrence county; chief town, Ironton. Iron workers.
 Republican majority in 1889, 1,547; in 1884, 1,573-Jackson county; chief town, Jackson. Iron workers,

Washington county; chief town, Marietta, Iron work-ers, 200. Republican majority in 1880, 70; in 1884, 80 Columbiana county; chief town, New Liston Iron workers, 763. Republican majority in 1860, 2,156; in Athens county; chief town, Athens. Iron workers, 215. Republican majority in 1880, 1,290; in 1884, 1,385.

Belmont county; chief town Bellaire. Iron workers, 164. Republican majority in 1880, 53; in 1884, 242. Jefferson county; chief town, Steubenville. Iron workers, 564. Republican majority in 1880, 1,354; in in 1884, 1,372.

Mahoning county; chief town, Youngstown. Iron workers, 2,774. Republican majority in 1880, 608; in Recapitulation: Twelve counties containing 98 per

cent. of the miners and 90 per cent, of the iron and steel sorters of Ohio game: In October, 1885-Republican majority 0,348 In October, 1884—Republican majority.

A net increase of 2,725 in one-seventh of the counties of the State over the very large Republican majority of 1880 ought to convince the leaders everywhere that "Protection to American industry" will be the winning card in the national canvass, and that similar proportion of gain in the heavy manufacturing States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut will bury CLEVELAND in each by even greater majorities than were recorded against GREELEY in 1872.

If He Had Only Stuck to New Jersey

If GROVER CLEVELAND had only continued to vegetate in his native New Jersey, and by some bitter practical joke of fate had been called to be Governor of that State, the present humiliating chapter in the history of the Democracy would never have been written. He might have betrayed his party in New Jersey as he has in New York; he might have allenated the Democratic workingmen in his native State as he has in the State of his adoption; he might have been just as acceptable to Republican free traders in this town, and just as odious to true Democrats in New Jersey as he is, but he would never have been nominated for President. The Democratic party might have found other means of committing suicide, but it would never have found him.

His good luck and the bad luck of his party brought him out of New Jersey, and made him Haugman, Mayor, and Governor. The accidental majority by which he was sent to Albany turned thousands of foolish heads besides his own. His cunning conservators presented him to the national Democ-New York, and could carry it again.

Democrats outside of this State failed to understand the peculiar circumstances which resulted in his election in 1882. They failed to understand that the Democrats of New York could have elected anybody in 1882, and that the course of CLEVELAND since he entered upon the duties of his office had been so stupid, so perverse, so hostile to the best interests of his party and of the people, that no other candidate for the Presidency could be selected so weak as CLEVELAND in the State of New York.

His sole strength anywhere was found in his obscurity, which should have been regarded, if the wretched doctrine of availability had not been followed, as a disqualifying weakness. But he is obscure no longer. The coarseness and baseness of his

views, his moral deformity and his mental weakness are known now, and the people of New York see what the man is for whom they voted under a misapprehension in 1882. They see that he got into the Governor's chair under false pretences, and they will

take care that he gets no further. The whole conduct of the Democratic canvass in this State indicates his weakness. The frantic efforts which his managers are making to check the Irish disaffection, their unremitting but still vain endeavors to convince the workingmen that he is their friend and not their enemy, the abuse lavished upon Gen. BUTLER, the charges of treachery made against Tammany, all show that CLEVILAND's blunders as Governor have made him enemies within his own party, whose antagonism would probably have been tatal even if no new grounds for opposition had appeared since his nomination.

These melancholy facts are becoming patent even to the most bat-eyed watchers of politics. And what can the Democracy do? Nothing now. They should have insisted upon his withdrawal long ago. All they can do now is to await his defeat. But how they must regret that he ever left New Jersey!

The Hangman's Office.

"The executioner is the minion of the tyrant." This was the exclamation of ROBESPIERRE, when he resigned his office as magistrate of Arras, because he was required to sentence a man to death. That declaration first endeared him to all generous Frenchmen. It was not thirst for blood. but fear for the safety of the new republic that he was endeavoring to establish, menaced as it was by every despotic power in Europe, that led him afterward to belie his own words.

The popular hatred led kings to give the office of executioner to particular individuals. The most brutal wretches have thus in every age been the chosen agents for putting their fellow men to death. In Germany, for example, there was formerly such a man for every principality. The unhappy culprit was bound to a seat and blindfolded, after which the executioner struck off the head. generally with rare skill, at a single blow. Thus GOETHE in "Faust" makes GRETCHEN say in her mortal terror: "The bell tolls! the staff breaks! How they bind and selze me! Already am I hurried off to the blood seat! Already quivering for every neck is the sharp steel which quivers for me!"

The "maiden" in Scotland, which was the mother of the guillotine, was a modification of this method. In France the condemned man was broken on the wheel, a mode of cruelty the thought of which is enough to curdle the blood. One family enjoyed the exclusive distinction of executioner. A man named Sanson was set apart by the Bourbon kings for the office, and it descended like an helrloom to his children. The populace of Paris finally inaugurated the great tragedy of the French Revolution. A quivering wretch was about to be bound to the crossbars when the people broke through the line of guards and rescued him. The collectine succeeded to the wheel as the instrument of death, and the Sanson family were continued as its ministers.

In England capital punishment was formerly frequent and cruel in the extreme. In the reign of HENRY VIII. the almost incredible number of 72,000 persons met their deaths at the hands of the executioner. The modes of inflicting the death penalty were heart sickening-beheading where the offender was noble; hanging, drawing, and quartering for high treason; burning for heresy, hanging for common offences, and pressing to death if the person accused would not plead in court. The goods of a condemned man were forfeited to the King; and, as might be expected in the rule of a bloodthirsty despot, this aione led to frequent convictions. As the man who refused to plead escaped such forfeiture, the penalty was made severe on purpose to affright him from his determination. It may not be amiss to add that this cruel penalty was inflicted upon GILES COREY at Salem in 1602, under charge of witchcraft. He refused to plead, for which he was bound upon a plank and a door placed upon him, which was leaded with stones, till, in unutterable agony, he breathed his last.

HENRY VIII., who was fastidious, sent to France for a skilled executioner to cut off the head of ANNE BOLEYN, his discarded wife.

JACK KETCH seems to have been the earliest professional hangman of England. His name became at once the popular designation of the public executioner, and has been perpetuated from that day to this, wherever English is read or spoken. In our day the Irish hangman, CALCRAFT, appears to have achieved an almost equal distinction.

The public executioner in every age and among every people has been the subject of universal popular hatred, and every execration has been heaped upon him. Sanson, in France, is virtually a prisoner inside his own household. CALCRAFT required the protection of the police, and it has been questioned whether he died a natural death. It remains to be seen in this country whether the American people, in the person of GROVER CLEVE-LAND, will elevate a common hangman to the highest office in their gift.

Europe in the Year 2000.

An eminent statistician, Mr. Kummer, the chief of the Federal Bureau of Statistics in Switzerland, has just put the latest accessible census returns of Europe to an interesting use, by calculating from them the populations of the year 2000. He has not been able, for certain reasons, to include Russia Turkey, Spain, and Portugal in his tables,

but the other European countries are there

The basis of this curious estimate is, or course, the population at the beginning of the census period selected for study, and the annual increase per thousand during the period. The assumption that this rate will continue is, of course, an arbitrary assumption; but the impulse to reject the calcula tion on that account will appear, on reflection, to be hasty and misleading. Pestilence, for example, may visit one country and not another; yet what ratio would the loss by half a dozen such transient scourges bear to the enormous aggregate population covered by a period of a hundred and twenty or thirty years? Emigration is an important racy as the man who had carried the State of | consideration; but this is now going on, and presumably the causes which regulate its outflow will continue to regulate it, or else a sudden excess at one time will work a corresponding reaction when the exciting cause is removed. If oppressive laws or customs not already in operation should affect the future population of a country, yet a century, in these times, gives more than ample time for

a change of political system. On one side of the case are the great permanent factors of physical geography, such as healthfulness of climate and productiveness of soil, and of nationality, such as race customs, degree of longevity, fecundity, and so on. The chance influences on the other side, operating to alter the present rate of increase of population, are, with one or two exceptions, minor and transitory. The latest official decade is the usual census period

and in nearly all cases this proves to be

period ending either in 1880 or in 1881. The first fact of note is that the European country which has gained most in population during the ten years examined is England, whose annual increase has been 13.5 per thousand; and the second on the list is Holland, with 11.4. Following them are Germany with 10.8; Scotland, with 10.7; Denmark, with 9.9; Belgium, with 9.8; and Sweden, with 9.1. Here already we have reached an important reduction from the maximum rate of increase; but the drop is very much greater to the next group of figures, the 6.4 per thousand of Switzerland and the 6 of Italy and Norway. Austria proper shows the higher rate of 7.5; but the very low rate of Hungary, 1.1, brings down that of the Austro-Hungarian empire as a whole. It is certainly most significant to flud England increasing her insular population alone at a rate per thousand three times as great as that of France, which is only 4.5. Ireland is the familiar exception to the rule of increase -her population has been declining for many years, the average rate between 1871 and 1881 being 4.5.

The next result of the calculations of Mr. KUMMER is that these European countries cited, which had an aggregate population of 187,846,638 at the beginning of the census periods under consideration, or, on an average, about fifteen years ago, will have increased it to 565,801,141 by the year 2000. Germany will have just about quadrupled her population of 1871, and England will have nearly sextupled hers. Scotland's population will have quadrupled. Italy's will have more than doubled, Sweden's more than tripled. Germany, on account of her present advantage and high rate of increase, will have a population of 161,678,676. But England and Wales will have 129,176,145. Ireland will have been reduced to nearly half of her population of 1871, and will have then a total of only 3,023,776. Scotland, however, will possess 13,289,776, and the combined kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 145,-489,697. France will then possess 64,189,490, falling more than five millions below Austro-Hungary, which she now exceeds, but still surpassing Italy by six millions. Switzerland will be a country of 6,151,991 souls, but will be surpassed by Denmark with her six and a half millions. Belgium, with her 17,403,902, will very closely tally with the combined kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, with their 17,437,911. Holland, with almost sixteen millions on her narrow domnins, will be a very densely peopled country, like her neighbor Beigium.

Of course in all these suppositions the element of conquests and annexations must be left out. As no one can say what the political face of Europe may be even in the year 1900, it would be folly to speculate upon it for a century later. The element of voluntary expatriation in case of an unwelcome change of allegiance, after forced annexation or the loss of natonomy, might vary the figures just given. But a more important unknown element in the question, suggested by international affairs of the hour, is that of colonization. Should Africa soon begin to drain the European populations as America has done, undoubtedly there would need to be a revision in the calculations for the year 2000, and perhaps a relief from the present prespect of close packing in some lands.

Truth Not Abuse.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, the celebrated English preacher, who is now in this country, says that he cannot understand the Presidential canvass. "It seems strange," remarks Dr. Hall, "that the men from whom one must be selected to rule over this nation, should be subjected to such vile abuse.'

Dr. HALL does not state the point accurately, because he assumes that the unpleasant reports and the indignant comments that he refers to are false. But if they are not false, they cannot be described as abuse. The truth is never abuse.

Suppose Mr. TRUEMAN were the candidate on the Democratic side and Mr. GRESHAM on the Republican side, would there have been any personal abuse of either? No, there would not, because they are men of spotless character, against whose qualities nothing could be said either by way of honest criti-

cism or partisan antagonism. But when such a nomination as that of GROVER CLEVELAND is made, or that of JAMES G. BLAINE, it is not only proper, it is indispensable, that the grave defects and disqualifications in their personal history should all be brought out, in order that the people may judge intelligently and wisely about them. The President of the United States ought not to be chosen blindly; and, whoever may be the candidate, his antecedents and his characteristics should be set forth and made fully known, so that men may accept him, or reject him, intelligently and wisely.

The spirit of partisanship is implanted in human nature, and in every animated contest among men this spirit is set at work. It leads to exaggerations, and in the unwise and unscrupulous to lies. Such lies, when invented and put affoat in reference to individuals, constitute the abuse which the Rev. Dr. Hall speaks of.

About Mr. BLAINE a good many lies have been told, along with much that is true, and some of these lies have been important and injurious; but we are not aware of any lies of importance concerning Mr. CLEVELAND. Indeed, the most shameful facts publicly alleged against him he has himself had to confess the truth of. There was no abuse in them. because they were true; and even his silly and unaccountable letter to Mrs. BEECHER does not attempt either to deny or to palliate them. And what a letter it is to be written by a candidate for the Presidency! A boy of fifteen should be whipped for writing any thing so foolish; and a man of forty-five should be banished for writing anything so profoundly and undisguisedly indecent and revolting. Is Mr. CLEVELAND indeed a fool?

An Interesting Parallel.

Everybody says that in 1880 the defeat of Gen. HANCOCK was especially brought about through the Hon. W. R. GRACE, who was then running for the office of Mayor of New York Well, Mr. GRACE is now running again for the same office, and there are those who contend that the only effect of his candidacy will be to defeat Mr. CLEVELAND.

On behalf of Mr. GRACE and his friends we protest against any such assumption. CLEVE-LAND will be beaten anyway; and if Mr. GRACE should add something to it, the fact ought not to be laid up against him. Alderman GRANT is the man who ought to

be elected.

The Hon. PERRY BELMONT seems to have an easy job in the election for his third term as s member of Congress. As yet the Republicans have not found any one to run against him. It would be an interesting circumstance if he should be the only candidate. But if the election could be put off a while, the People's party might furnish a man who would put him to his trumps. But with Brother BLAINE in the White

THEODORE ROOSEVELT looms up larger than ever among the Republican statesmen character, the crudeness of his political | chosen by Mr. KUMMER for his calculations, of the present, and of the future also.

House poetic justice would seem to require

the presence of Mr. BELMONT in the Capitol.

THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "Paulist" sounds the true key note to the temperance tune, and hits the nail on the head in discussing the prohibition question as an issue in the Presidential campaign. St. John is virtually not at all in the field as a Presidential candidate, and ought to be counted out in advance, for the reason that the issue on which he runs is not and cannot be acted upon by the national Government. It was all right in the State of Kansas, if the people of want prohibition, provided it is within the purview of the Constitution of the State. But when you come to the Federal Government and its Constitution, you are confronted by the fatal fact that the Constitution of the United States takes no cognizance of religion, temperance, or even morality. Questions of that nature, if public at all, are "reserved to the States," True enough, you have an internal revenue tax on the manufacture and sale of whiskey and other alcoholic liquors, and even upon tobacco, but that was imposed because of war. and is perpetuated only on the excuse of necessity to pay pensions resulting from war. It may be considered a disgrace that so much of the national exchequer is supplied from such sources, but that has nothing to do with prohibition, and so we let it pass. The import duties on imported liquors are legitimate, but are not involved in any question of prohibition. So, in any practical view of the case, Mr. St. John is "ruled out of court."

We know that some well-meaning but very short-sighted people will still contend that the moral effect of "a large vote for a conspicuous advocate of prohibition will have a good effect." But would it? It was once thought that a "bull against the comet" would have such an effect. But we have outgrown all such delusions. The Chinese used to think that the ratting of gongs would repel their enemies, but "civilization" has taught them that "the heaviest artiflery" is what does the business. So in the matter of indulging in intoxicating beverages, experience and results show that abstinence is better for health, wealth, and life than Indulgence. Even In the States, where the power is supposed to be lodged, it is hold by many of the best thinkers that moral sussion, as in religion, is better than coercion. You may persuade men when you cannot coerce them. But this is opening a wider field than is pertinent to this discus-sion, so that is relegated to "all whom it may concern." 'The children of this generation are (often)

wiser than the children of light." The "rumsellers" (as they are roughly called) are more discerning and discreet, as witness the action of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association at their recent (September) convention at Syracuse in the passage of the following resolution:

partitions the areas a governed to the large of each State of the Union and by the Constitution of the United States is left to this States entirely. Heratory, Resident That all questions relating to national politics be excluded from the constantation of this convention of the convention.

The several States have the right to prohibit and punish drunkenness on the ground of danger to persons and property, and the people of the States may make it part of their politics that better than sussion, but they don't want to " fool away their vose. President for that purpose. FATHER MATHEW. to "fool away their votes" for any St. John for

LET IRISH VOTERS READ! How a Cleveland Elector at Large Hates

From the Star. Going back to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer's State Sections of June 19, 1884, we find it editorially ex-ressing the following suggestive sentiments: "The Commercial Secrete of Chrismati contains in its number of Saturday has a report of the founding of an

Irish Biaine and Logan Chile in the Twenty-first ward of that city, wherein great hopes are expressed of a deser-tion on masse of the Irish to the Ropublican party. If these hopes will only be realized to the fullest extent! Long enough has the Democratic party suffered, and had to see sometimes its brightest prospects of victory

had to see sometimes its brightest prospects of victory frustrated, for having been to such a great extent identified with and controlled by Irishdom!

"We would hall Mains as liberator, and place him almostic the great Baivar of he did accomplish such shifting of intionalities in one party lines and take the Messe. Irishman in Sall River, where he mit himself matanhiedly so next Navember. There is no durability that the Democratic party would win for every Irishman who turn his back on it two numbers of other nationalities, especially Germans, but if the present tower should not be covered at once, even a defect would not be a too high prove to party in the literation of the Democratic party from the element of Institute Irishdom and its algorithms.

The very issue of the Stagts Zellung which contained the numination of Mr. Ottendorfer as a Democratic Presidential Elector! What do carnest German Demo crais think of it! We cannot recall that Mr Otten derfer ever supported an Irish-American for any office, with the single exception of Senator Daly, who is a

Hosts of German Americans in this city remember. what Mr. Ottendorfer prefers to forget, that, when alten-born men of any nationality found scant welcome in New York, they always had a stanch defender in Tammany Hall, which throws open its doors to all deserving Democrats, regardless of birth or creed. Mr. Ottendorfer does not carry the German vote in his pocket.

A Mussachusette Mugwump who to for Blatac. BOSTON, Oct. 22.-Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is the candidate of the Republicans for Congress in one of the suburban districts. Mr. Ledge, who is a man of wealth and of some literary distinction, has been Chair man of the Republican State Committee. He has been regarded not only in Boston but throughout the State as an ideal politician. After Mr. Blaine was nominated Mr. Lodge was expected by the boiters to become one of

revelations of Cleveland's moral character were made. Mr. Lodge besitated no longer about giving his extrest support to the Republican ticket.

Senator Frys and Theodore Boosevelt have been stumping the district in which Mr. Lodge is a candidate, and the canvass just made shows a small plurality in his favor, aithough the district has been represented in the present Congress by an Independent Labor reformer.

Mr. Theodore Lyman, at present a member of Congress as an independent Republican from a district adjoining that in which Mr. Lodge is now a candidate will not be returned. His vote for free trade and his support of Civeriand have antagonized almost all of his former supporters.

Just How It Is.

From the Memphis Revellle. When THE SUN declined to support the Democratic nominee a regular howl was raised against it, and the predictions were freely made that it would be whipped back into the traces. But it was quickly seen that that process was downed to signal failure. So now they invent the most absurd and ridiculous lies concern-ing it. The last we have seen is that THE SUN IS now ndvocating the election of Blaine, and some people are guilible enough to swallow the yarn,
No, the Sun supports neither Blaine nor Cleveland, but

Butler, and gives its assistance to the General in so honorable and straightforward a manner that were it copied by its critics lying in politics would soon become To Whom Should Religious Men Give their

Votes ! From the Church Union.

Not to Cleveland surely! A man who has been branded as grossly immoral beyond the possibility of defence at the hands of his warmest friends; against shom charges have been substantiated so clearly that it is not slander to refer to them, and who has given no evidence of penitence or reform. And then, other con-siderations apart, Mr. Cleveland is not a man of suffi-cient experience or the right sort of training to be intrusted with such an important office as that of the Pres-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A note To the Editor of the Sun-Su: A note in the Six the other day announced that a picture by Thomas Cole sold in Brooklyn for \$4.25. The subject was Cortes in Mexico. A member of his family writes as follows in reply to my inquiry:

"I think it is very unlikely that my father ever painted such a picture, the subject being entirely foreign to his tastics. If he did, it must have been a very early picture."

A.W. BEOOKLYN, Oct. 22

Greenwich to New York.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: Which is the greater distance, Greenwich, England, to New York, or New York to Sau Francisco; To from J. C. ii to aid in printing the electoral ticket of the People's party in Tuz Sus in such manner and form that it may be cut out by voters and used as a ballot at

To print the ticket daily ten times in the way proposed by our correspondents will cost \$400.

GALA DAY IN WATERBURY.

Dedleating a Soldiers' Monument - Three

WATERBURY, Oct. 23 .- The soldiers' monument, which is regarded as one of the finest in design in the country, was unveiled here today. It has been a gala day, and probably nothing like the decorations and the military and civic procession have ever been seen in the State. Fully 30,000 persons were on the streets. and the procession, consisting of military and civie organizations, was nearly two hours in passing a given point. Nearly all of the business houses were decorated, and many of the private residences were decked with dags and bunting. Gov. Waller, Gov. Bourne of lihode Island, and Gov. Robie of Maine with their staffs arrived yesterday afternoon. Senators Platt and Hawley, Congressman Mitchell of

staffs arrived yesterday afternoon. Senators Platt and Hawley, Congressman Mitchell of this district, Col. Allen, who is Mr. Mitchell's Republican competitor; Mayor Lewis of New Haven, and many other prominent professional and business men of the State were given at the residences of the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, Major Tucker, Senator Turner, and Mr. L. C. White to the Governors and their staffs. Later in the evening the Citizons' Committee entertained the guests at the great armory building.

Drums were beaten and the shrill fife was heard early this morning, and by 9 o'clock the organizations that were to parade had arrived. Hers were the Second Regiment, 1,000 men, thirty-sight Grand Army clubs from all parts of the State, seven secret societies, and six fire companies. Brass bands and drum corps vied with each other. Meanwhile the people from the adjacent country towns began to flock in, and by 10 o'clock the sidewalks and streets were densely packed. The parade was not fluished until 1 P. M. and then the exercises at the stand in front of the monument were begun. The immense canvas covering had been partly blown off by the high wind, so that the monument was practically unveiled before the exercises. Gov. Waller, with his long black hair tossed by the wind, made a brief address, as did Senator Platt, the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, and Mr. John O'Niel.

The monument, which cost \$30,000, is fifty feet high. It is of Quincy grantle. Bronze statues are placed upon the broad platform of the cap, linearrative of the volunteers of the East and West. That which typifies the East ern volunteers represented as a farmer. On the north side is a bronze fligure representing a veteran, while on the south side is a group representing deven feet high, representing peace and vietery. The monument is regarded as one of the most artistic in the country.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

High Preights and High Prices Operating Against American Goods,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 .- Before the Central and South American Commission to-day Charles Phillips, President of the Columbian Bank and acting Mexican Consul, said the country he represented was anxious to improve its business relations with this country, and especially to accure greater direct communication with United States ports. What the Mexicans want is some local agency where they can see full lines of samples, and where they can make payments with little cost and as slight ratirond freights as possible.

John H. Converse, one of the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said that the business of the Baldwins had been established business of the Baldwins had been established with Central and South America for about a quarter of a century. It is necessary for the countries there to get their realway material either from England or the United States, and the American type of material was generally preferred. The market has been established there on that basis. Judging from his experience, Mr. Converse said what was most needed to open a control trade was the said for the desired to open a control trade was the said for the said of t there on that basis. Judging from his experience, Mr. Converse said what was most need to open a general trade was thorough information as to the requirements of the country and
the classes of goods that can be marketed there.
As to Consuls acting as agents, he could not see
that such a system would be either practicable
or desirable. Facility of transportation was
another important condition. Under the English laws all British steamers must take out
samples at nominal charges. That is not the
case with American ressels. He believed the
first thing the Government must do is to subsidize steamship lines and therein a scemed to
Mr. Converse was the great problem.

James P. Scott said his experience in Spain
taught him that the supremacy of England in
that country was that English manufacturers
undersell the American. He was satisfied that
the case was the same in South America. Mr.
Scott said that if the American manufacturers
would allow him to sell at the same prices as
the English he would guarantee a trade of
\$1,000,000 with Spain in five roars, owing to the
superior workmasship of the American article.

William E. Farrell of the Nescochague Paper
Manufacturing Company said if the freights
were not against the North American trade his
company would land paper to-day in Rico
Janeiro to sell as cheap as the foreign goods.

MARCHING FOR CLEVELAND.

National Guardsmen Indignant at the Pro-posed Military-Political Parade. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As a mem-

fore they. Cheveland on the 25th inst. It is very singular that the Governor could not review the two divisions that the covernor could not review the two divisions last year, but has got to do it this year, just eight days before election. It looks on the face of it to be nothing more nor less than a political design to create a grand display at the expense of the citizen soldier.

I, for one, will not parade nor make a show of myself for such an unprincipled man. I know full well that a soldier's duty is to obey orders, but there is no reason why he should be made a tool of for pointical purposes.

BROOKLYS, Oct. 23. BROOKLYS, Oct. 23. Violisms.
To the Entron of The Sun-Sir: There is a strong
feeling of indignation among many members of the regiment of which I am a member at the manner in which Gov. Cleveland is making use of his official authority to call out a brigade parade for the 28th, and many heist heartily that they would rather pay their fine or resign heartily that they would rather pay their fine or resign than turn out. It is such a subversion of power and has such an apparent motive that it has disgusted many who were before favorable to Cleveiand. Many bemorats who remember the noble services of Gen. Butter in the reliefloin payfer to vote for him rather than for a man who so arbitrarily prositives his office for a few votes from outsiders, for hell gain none from the regiment. As he has ordered as out to assist in his election and to act as an escort to himself, a confessed libertine, what reason has any one to felieve that he will not order out the United States troops to guard the home of his favorite woman, if by any accident he should be made President.

Seventh Regiment.

made President t SEVENTH REGIMENT.
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.
To for Editor of The Sux—Sir: I think it is a disgrace to the First and Second Divisions to be ordered to pa-rade for political surposes on the ave of one of the most bitter and exciting contests the country has ever seen. Why must the harmony now existing between officers and men of the National Guard be disturbed by compet-ing them to participate in the "Governor's parade" on the 28th inst? It is claimed by some to be non-political in purpose, but the fact cannot be concerned that it is certainly deed with the color of a bemogratic unitiary parade.

I will go for one, because I will not most the roll call for any man, much less Mr. Cleveland. But when I return I will spend an entire day on Nov. 4 at the politing place in my ward, and if I can influence one vote from the Democratic taket either for limine or futler. I shall feel that I have appared accounts with John Christiansen. Voters of the National thorst do you want to see the free trade day floating over this giornois country, bringing staration to theisands of affectly suffering miners and mill hands and crossing the mechanic and laborer underties into hear! Do you want to be called out to suppress riots and be conspelled to shed innocent blood I for you for Cleveland. Or do you want the Stars and profining the after the miners of the maions, the after the great standing armies of other nations, the after the great standing armies of other nations, and abroad profining the after the weather than the stars and that even these under protection have nothing to de?

You will be called upon to be decide this question on Nov. 4 and I trust you will vote with your eves wide open.

BROOSLYS, Oct. 22.

To the Edwind of the Star-Str. I am a member of the It is claimed by some to be non-political in purpose, but the fact cannot be conceased that it is certainly

BROOKLYS, Oct. 22. To ray Epiron or Tax Sus-Sir: I am a member of the gallant Seventh, and have been a lifelong Democrat, but I believe a rule that only works one way is a poor one. Heretofore our party has cried out against the one. Hereforce our party has cried out against the abuse of the military power. Now, can may one explain to use the consistency of a Governor ordering out the forces of which he is nominally Commander in-chief just on the eve of election, and that too, when he is a candidate! I all to remind them of his power?

If a man will invoke the support of the National Guard before election to make votes, will be not use the Union force for improper purposes after he is elected?

To a man who kinds which proper sphere of sodiers.

New York, Get 28. To the Entron or The Sun-Sir. I am a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, and you can count me among the number of militiamen who will positively not parads in the alleged unitary review by Gov. Cloveland of the First and Second Divisions on the 28th list.

THE SEN'S exposition of this afforcious absencement of the National Guard will make itself felt in the rank and file on text Theseday.

BROOKLYN, Get. 23.

Bracklyn Workingmen Against Cleveland. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I cast my first vote for that honorable statesman and true leader of Democracy, Samuel J. Tilden, and have voted the straight Democratic ticket ever since. straight Democratic ticket ever since. I voted for Cleveland for Governor, but, like thousands of other true Democrats, I cannot vote for him for Fresident. In the shop where I work there are not less than sixty Democrats who will cast their votes for the soldier and statesman. Ben Huller. There is a great uprasing among the Democrats here who would not throw away their votes for such a selfish hangman as Cleveland. David Brown. 93 Lequera Street, Brooklys, Oct. 22.

The Free Trade Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A short ime ago Lord Sailsbury who is now doing his utmost a prevent the extension of the franchise in England. delivered a political speech in London in which he said.
The only time the Irishman ever benefits Engined in when he emigrates to America and votes in favor of retrade. Civylavd is the free trade candidate, an every Irishman who votes to put him in office votes in the rest of buginsh interests.

Massiri, Oct. 25.

MAJOR MOORE IS CASHIERED. A London May to Take Charge of the Sal-

The incorporation of the Salvation Army in the United States by Major Moore, whose neadquarters have been in Waverley place, Brooklyn, has been the cause of a very large split in the army, many of the rank and file, as well as officers, refusing to acknowledge the present authority of Major Moore. Major Coombs, who commands the Canada branch of the army, is in the city. He was requested yesterday to make a statement in behalf of

those who oppose Major Moore. "About a fortnight ago," he said, "Major Moore received a lotter from the General which "About a fortnight ago," he said, "Major Moore received a letter from the General which said to him that, on account of the dissatisfaction existing and because the public seemed to have lost confidence in him, a change had better be made and some other officer placed in command. Major Moore told me that he wrote to the General agreeing to the change, but he at once began to take steps to freer-porate the army. I told Major Moore that the General opposed incorporation. Major Moore said the opposition would be withdrawn if the General opposed incorporation. Major Moore said the opposition would be withdrawn if the General knew all the facts, but declined to accept any offer to present the facts. A gentleman who had consented to act as a trustee, under the belief that the General approved incorporation, at ones withdraw. I may add that the names of those who appear as trustees are not all used by authority.

"When I found that Major Moore was determined to iscorporate I cabled the fact to the General. He then cabled me that Major Smith, who was in charge of the London Division, had been ordered here to take command, the act of Major Moore having separated him from the Salvation Army. I was directed to take command until Major Smith arrived. When I notified Major Moore, he refused to recognize the authority of Gen. Booth or to yield to Major Smith. I was ordered to notify all the officers of the General's order. A meeting of the officers was held in Waverley place wednesday afternoon. I went there to make my statement, and was excluded. Major Moore told those who wanted to hear me that it would not be wise. I urged Major Moore to do the righteous thing in this matter, but he refused. Then he caused the officers present to vote on a resolution to stand by Gen. Booth and incorporation. From what he said to a Suvreporter I think he meant 'General' Moore, rather than Gen. Booth. Think of a lot of soldiers voting and holding committee meetings.

"Ass Agor Moore possession of the Salvation Army property?"

"See of nearl

Yes, of nearly all of it. There is some be cannot hold, and we hope he will act honestly and deliver to the accredited officer all of the property, now that he has withdrawn. You must not forget that this is an army, not a church, and that it is governed as an army."

"What part of the army remains loyal to Gen, Booth?"

"Five division officers and the aide-dacamp. The division officers only have gone away with Major Moore. We hope when the truth is all known that none will remain away. When Major Smith arrives he will issue an order giving all the facts and commanding all the army to obey his orders only. Meantime the temporary headquarters will be at 25 State street, this city. We wish it to be clearly understood that we have nothing to do will Major Moore. We also wish the public to know all about his financial operations in connection with the army. He has not yet produced his promised balance sheets. Our Foreke Secretary is now investigating his accounts."

A WASHINGTON BANK SUSPENDS.

The Firm of H. D. Cooke & Co. Unable at

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- The private bankng firm of H. D. Cooke & Co., in this city, ansounced, by a notice on the bank door this norning, that, owing to their funbility to meet pressing demands, they would temporarily suspend. The firm consists of H. D. Cooke of Washington and A. G. Campbell of Kansas and Unit. From Major John W. Corson, the confidential clerk of the firm, it is learned that the total indebtedness is \$14,000 of which \$30,000 is fully secured. The limbilities are nearly all due to Washington creditors, there being only a few thousand dollars due to creditors in Baltimore, New York, and Chicago. The indebtedness to all Washington bankers is abundantly secured. Major Corson says there is every reason to believe that the firm will be able, with the aid of some indulgence as to time, to pay all their liabilities in full.

It was also learned at the bank that the suspension results from unfortunate investments, dating back a number of years. The firm's unscenced liabilities amounted to about \$400,000 last January, and they have steadily been paid off since that time until they are now reduced to \$140,000. The firm has at last reached a point, however, where the remaining assets prove to be unavailable for immediate use in the market, and can be realized upon only by good management and waiting for suitable opportunities.

Mr. Cooke said to a reporter that his partner. Mr. Campbell, was absent in the West, and was uninformed of the surrension, as he had been unsuccessfully endeavoring to reach him by telegraph. Mr. Cooke assigned as the cause of the suspension the general shrinkage of values, the prevalent distrust throughout the country, and the consequent inability of the firm to collect debts due them, and to procure the carrying out of contracts in their favor. He added:

I have no doubt that the assets of the irm, including railroad and land interests and deducting every questionable debt due us, are more than ample to pay off every liability. pressing demands, they would temporarily suspend. The firm consists of H. D. Cooke of

Protection to Irish Industry Demanded in

From the Miller, London, Sept. 1.

Protection to Irish Industry Demanded in Irish annual meeting of the Regular Millers of Ireland Trade Society was held at 41 York street. Dublin, on Aug. 5, Mr. P. Carty, President, in the chair. The members attended in large numbers, several delegates from the provinces being present. The correspondence occupied an hour in reading, reports being received from members in England.

The Secretary, Mr. L. Muyphy, proposed the following resolution, of which notice had been given: That we, the Regular Millers of freland Trade Society in annual meeting assembled, believing that the present depressed state of Irish trade is largely due to the blighting effects of England's free trade policy, and believing, as we do, that the Finglish Parliament will not return to a policy of protection, we, as representing an industry on which thousands are depending for bread desire to place on record our opinion that in the fostering care of an Irish Parliament aliene depends the material prosperity of our country." Having read the above resolution the speaker proceeded to say that he wished it to be understood that the aforesaid resolution was not put forward in the intorest of party or faction; it was not of a political or contentious nature; the only objection that could be raised against it was from the free traders' point of view. England had long benefited by a policy of free trade, but, in his opinion, he ventured to doubt if it was such a blessing for England now. Fifty or sixty years ago England stood without a rival in the field of manufacture: consequently it suited her very well to send the products of her workshops into America, and the Continent. But this state of affairs no longer exists. America, France, Belgium, and other countries were enoying the blessings of protection. England alone stood by the banner of free trade; leven America, the land of liberty, was seriously come to the point, Ireland possessed une of the advantages of these countries. From the mail the said one of the first astat that would be passed wo

The Revolt of the Workingmen. From the Mail and Express.

Never before has there been such a revolt among the rank and file of the Democrats—among the workingman who have always been its real strength. The proportions of this revolt are so, large that any at tempt to celimate its real strength must be bazardous; but one thing is certain; the size of it will astonish the Clevelapt managers on the 4th of November. Not only individual workingmen, but whole trades and occupations are solid against Cleveland.

The pilets are unanimous in opposition to him. Engineers are denouncing him.

The labor organizations are indignant at his insult to their representative on the Labor Commission.

The members of the National Guard, Democrats as well as Republicans, are enraged and insulted by his attempt to further his own personal ambitions by using the State militia to decorate a reception to him as Presidential candidate.

Sound Polition! Advice. From the Freeman's Journal. In New York city do all you can for the

excellent ticket of Tammany,

THE NEW HEBREW ASTLUM.

Bedication Services at the Opening of Grand New Charitable Institution.

The dedication of the new asylum of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Soclety took place yesterday in the new building. at 135th street and Tenth avenue. The main building is a very large and handsome structure, on one of the highest points of the island commanding a magnificent view for miles around. The main building has a frontage of 280 feet. It is built of pressed brick, with massive stone trimmings, and the façade is relieved by projecting balconies and cornices, and surmounted with a handsome French roof, with

surmounted with a handsome French roof, with a clock tower in the centre. The main entraged has a broad and massive portion of brown stone, with outer and inner doors of heavy onk. The grand vestibule and main hall are spacious, and are artistically lifed and wainscotted and trimmed with oak. The dormitories are models of neatness and comfort, and throughout the building every moders improvement has been made use of. The building will accommodate more than 1,000 orbnass.

The dedication exercises began with an overture by the orchestra, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell. President Jesse Seligman then introduced in turn the different speakers. First, Lazarus Resenfeld, Chairman of the Building Committee, gave a history of the successful labors of the committee. President Seligman delivered the dedicator of the successful labors of the committee. President Seligman delivered the dedicator of the successful labors of the beautifucent among its many charitable institutions. Mayor Edson followed with a short address. Afterward the children of the asylum sing, and the Rev. Dr. Kohler and Judge Noah Davis delivered orations. The closing prayer was prosnounced by the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs.

GEN. BUTLER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Threats to Assault him in South Boston-Speeches in Taunton and Fall River. Boston, Oct. 23.-William H. Whetmore, Chairman of the City Committee of the People's party, has applied to the Police Commissioners for police protection at the People's party meeting to be held in South Boston on Friday even-

ing; the request being made in consequence of publicly expressed threats that Gen. Butler. who is to speak at that meeting, would be rotten egged in consequence of his action against the Hon. P. A. Collins.

TAUNTON. Oct. 23.—Gen. Butler spoke in Music Hall this noon to about 1,000 persons, mostly laboring men. His speech in the main was similar to those previously delivered. He alluded to the letter from Gen. Parsons, which he characterized as bosh, and said that the last time he saw Parsons was when he borrowed \$40 from his business manager in New York to get home. Lee Crandall, who backs Gen. Parsons, is, Gen. Butler said, another who frequently made big promises, but made lamentable failures. Instead of the collapse of the People's party, which had been predicted, the only collapse he had heard of was that of the Democratic party in Ohio. He then paid his respects to the monopolists, and said that if he was in power he would make speculation a pennal offence.

FALL River, Oct. 23.—Gen. Butler addressed 2,000 people at the Academy of Music this atternoon. who is to speak at that meeting, would be rot-

JUROR TOBIAS GOES HUNTING. Stopping On the Way to Court to Chase an

Raphael Tobias, a young clerk who had been summoned as a jury in Supreme Court, Circi failed to appear for three days, and was fined \$100 the store of Charles Preiger, who had recently hought large but of goods from his employers and he jurer 16 the State was anjerior to the duty which he owed to his employer. In consideration of the fact that he now expressed a derive to do his cuty. Indee Lawrence said he would reduce the line in \$25, on condition that Tobias are in the court for a week and served upon the jury when he mane was called.

SUNBEAMS.

-M. Debove, a distinguished French physdelan, said recently that certain patients—particularly inose having sciatica—may often be cured by slightly cauterizing the lobe of the ear. Not that there is any ennection between the lobe and the disease, but son a

-There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor going the rounds that Bismarck has the in-tention of sending his son Herbert as Minister to Lemb 1 to succeed Count Maneter Count Herbert's residence at the German Embassy, during which, being a society man, he received great attention, did not leave him without some inclination to those pro-English sympa-thies which are so distasticful to his father.

-Expert testimony in lunacy does not seem to be regarded with respect in China. The Fet a parexysm of madness, murdered his grandmother with a vegetable knife was summarily executed in the disagreeable manner known as the "sheing" process. The imperial warrant says that particides and matricides "must be sheed," and contains no saving charse con-

cerning the invanity of the prisoner. -The Pharmaceutical Record exclaims: "Perhaps the large use of wines in Paris may be due to the poor quality of the water?" Then it points out, that of 107 potable waters examined by the municipal aboratory, only two were good-a bad showing for the water. The same report states that of 463 wi inet only 76 were favorably reported on-not a good showing for the wine. The truth seems to be that Frenchmen prefer had wine to had water.

-The whole number of publications of the world during the year 1883 was, according to official accounts sent out from Leipzig, 15,474 books, pamphiets. Ac., and 386 maps, or 420 books, &c., and forty may 4 more than during the year 18e2. Leipzig continues to be the centre of the book trade for Germany. In that city during the past year 2.024 books and fourteen ming a were published, while in Berlin 2.484 books and fiftyseven maps were issued. Austria issued 1,041 publica tions, and Switzerland 614.

-M. Charcot has communicated a paper by M. Mairet to the Academie des Sciences on the associations said to exist between mental action and the use of phosphorus. The drug is believed to be conwith both the action and nutrition of the brain. In working the ceretrum is supposed to absorb sodie and potassic phosphates, and to give out phosphoric acid combined with a base. Intellectual work retards not trition, because it diminishes the proportion of acid com-bined with alkalies and increases the earthy phosphates.

-Sidney Herbert once said, "More wonderful than Mr. Giadstone's mind is his body." One of his most astenuding physical feats was his series of Midthe building in which he spoke is one of peculiarly bad acoustic properties. It was densely crowded, and few speakers could all it, but he succeede. in doing so for nearly two hours three times successively, and spoke with increased vizor each time. Such a task performed by a man overwhelmed with affairs and now within a few weeks of 75, is a feat of which to greatest orator of history might be proud in the time of his highest physical power.

-At a cost of nine million of france Paris has built a new Post Office and placed it on the site of the old one, erected in the year 1757. The French capital seques Rousseau remains the centre of the great city the Scine. An improvement has been adopted which might be imitated here. A large room is set apart for persons who may desire to write letters. It is furnish it with maps, guide books, dictionaries, and directors. and has a supply of pens, inks, and blotting paper. An attendant supplies stationery at cost price, and there is a small charge of two cents.

-Italian economists are beginning to feel anxious about the rapid increase in the number of life-gittmate births registered in that country. It has in-deed risen by some 20,000 in the last ten years, but the returns show that the births are very unevenly distrib-buted. The proportion to the population is highest in Venice and some of the wealthier towns of Lombard is a very low in the Abrazzi and the poorest districts. Its cause is therefore probably to be sought in a temporary rise of the standard of comfort among the bourgeoiste, which makes people with their multiplying wants and inxuries afraid of the responsibilities of mar-riage, more than in any decay of the national morabity

-The example of the great small industry in Burguindy, which is acquiring greater development year by year, owing to the fine quality of the flash of the vine-leaf fed mollusk, has stimulated the Swiss to efforts in the same direction. A number of gardens, be-tween Daves and Landquart, in the canton of Granes. have lately been transformed by their owners into son. farms. During the summer time the children are employed to gather the smalls from field and hedge and bring them to the farms, where they are placed in bushes and fed upon refuse vegetable leaves. A thick bed of sawdust surrounds each bush, and serves the double purpose of an insuperable barrier to the exclusion of the inhabitants and a shelter for the winter at the approach of old weather the same of the inhabitants and a shelter for the winter. approach of gold weather the souls, which have then waxed fat, bury themselves in the sawdust, and significant the door of the house on their back. They are raised out, packed up in 2 cwt. baskets, and sent of believe. where, as "Burgundy enails," they sell at 18 france to 20 france the package.